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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/051,012

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Ariel Peled

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EXAMINER

CERVONE, MICHAEL ANTHONY

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2131

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/051,012	Applicant(s) PELED ET AL.	
	Examiner Michael A. Cervone	Art Unit 2131	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 September 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1-
3,6,11,15,17,21,22,35,36,59,62,71,74,80,108,109,116,117,120,124,125,152,157,166 and 174.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims rejected are 1-
3,6,11,15,17,21,22,35,36,59,62,71,74,80,108,109,116,117,120,124,125,152,157,166 and 174.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. This action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed on September 1, 2006. The original application contained claims 1-179. Per the received amendment, claims 4, 5, 7-10, 12-14, 16, 18-20, 23-34, 37-58, 60, 61, 63-70, 72, 73, 75-79, 81-107, 110-115, 118, 119, 121-123, 126-151, 153-156, 158-165, 167-173, and 175-179 have been cancelled. Claims 1, 11, 17, 21, 35, 36, 62, and 108 have been amended. Presently pending claims are 1-3, 6, 11, 15, 17, 21, 22, 35, 36, 59, 62, 71, 74, 80, 108, 109, 116, 117, 120, 124, 125, 152, 157, 166, and 174.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 6, 11, 15, 17, 21, 22, 35, 36, 59, 62, 71, 74, 80, 108, 109, 116, 117, 120, 124, 125, 152, 157, 166, and 174 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: Examiner believes Applicant unintentionally deleted the phrase "digital media" from the third limitation "transferring ***digital media*** to said trusted environment ...". Appropriate correction is required. Examiner suggests correcting the deletion by replacing it with the term "digital content" to correct the 112 issue mentioned below.

4. Claims 15, 109, 117, 120, 152 are objected to because of the following informalities: The word comprise should be comprises. Appropriate correction is required.
5. Claim 166 is objected to because of the following informalities: The word comprise should be the phrase "comprises a". Appropriate correction is required.
6. Claims 35, 36, and 59 are objected to because of the following informalities: Claims use the term "inputs". Although Examiner feels this does not create an antecedent basis issue, Examiner suggests changing "inputs" to "input sources" to correspond with claim 1.
7. Claim 62 is objected to because of the following informalities: "evaluate" and "determine" should be "evaluating" and "determining" to conform with the grammar of the claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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9. Claims 1, 59, and 108 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

10. Claim 1 recites the limitation "digital media". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner suggests changing to "digital content".

11. The term "relatively " in claims 59 and 108 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "relatively" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

12. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

13. Claims 1-3, 6, 11, 15, 17, 21, 22, 35, 36, 59, 108, 109, 166, and 174 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wang (US 6,885,748).

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14. As per claim 1, Wang is directed to a method for secure distribution of digital content to an untrusted environment of an intended recipient of said digital content, comprising the steps of: constructing a relatively trusted environment (protection shell) within said untrusted environment [See Col. 11, lines 18-19]; constructing from said digital media at least two digital input sources [See Col. 35, lines 15-16, Col. 18, lines 45-56 and Fig. 9], said digital input sources being operable in combination in order to produce a screen rendered version of said digital content [See Col. 35, lines 26-32, Col. 18, lines 45-56 and Fig. 9]; transferring digital content to said trusted environment such that each of said input sources is transmitted via a different path, and combining said input sources within said trusted environment in order to produce said screen rendered version of digital content, said trusted environment otherwise preventing access to said digital input sources [See Col. 35, lines 15-32, Fig. 9, Col. 11, lines 57-58 and Col. 12, lines 16-19].

15. As per claim 2, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang further teaches that the digital content is a document [See Col. 1, lines 41-53 and Col. 8, lines 35-40].

16. As per claim 3, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang further teaches that the digital content is multimedia digital content [See Col. 1, lines 41-53 and Col. 8, lines 35-40].

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17. As per claim 6, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 3. Wang further teaches that the multimedia digital content consists of at least two different streams [See Col. 35, lines 15-16].

18. As per claim 11, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang further teaches that the relatively trusted environment comprises a software component [See Col. 2, lines 61-67 as well as Col. 12, lines 16-27 and Figs. 3 and 4].

19. As per claim 15, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang further teaches that the relatively trusted environment comprises a hardware component [See Col. 2, lines 61-67 as well as Col. 12, lines 16-27 and Figs. 3 and 4].

20. As per claim 17, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang further teaches that the relatively trusted environment comprises a firmware component [See Col. 2, lines 61-67 as well as Col. 12, lines 16-27 and Figs. 3 and 4].

21. As per claim 21, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang further teaches that the relatively trusted environment comprises at least two components [See Col. 2, lines 61-67 as well as Col. 12, lines 16-27 and Figs. 3 and 4].

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22. As per claim 22, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 21. Wang further teaches that at least one of said components comprises a software component [See Col. 2, lines 61-67 as well as Col. 12, lines 16-27 and Figs. 3 and 4].

23. As per claim 35, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang further teaches that least one of said inputs comprises a scrambled copy of said digital content, and at least one other input comprises the information needed for said reproduction [See Col. 35, lines 15-32].

24. As per claim 36, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang further teaches that a group of at least two of said inputs (audio/video stream) comprises a function of a scrambled copy of said digital content, and at least one other input comprises the information needed for reconstruction [See Col. 35, lines 15-32].

25. As per claim 59, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang further teaches that the digital content is split into said separate inputs in a trusted server, said server is operable to deliver said digital content to said relatively trusted environment in the form of said separate inputs [See Col. 32, line 58- Col. 33, line 29 and Col. 35, lines 15-23].

26. As per claim 108, Wang is directed to a method for secure distribution of digital content comprising the steps of: transferring digital media to an untrusted environment;

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using a relatively trusted environment within said untrusted environment, said trusted environment being operable to produce a version of said digital content and further being comprised of mechanisms to restrict tampering thereof, wherein said version is rendered for a display [See Col. 11, lines 15-29 as well as Col. 12, lines 16-27].

27. As per claim 109, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 108. Wang further teaches that said trusted environment comprises at least two components [See Col. 2, lines 61-67 as well as Col. 12, lines 16-27 and Figs. 3 and 4].

28. As per claim 166, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 108. Wang further teaches said trusted environment comprises a mechanism to restrict copying of at least one of the outputs said trusted environment generates [See Col. 15, lines 19-39].

29. As per claim 174, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 166. Wang further teaches said mechanism to restrict copying is comprised of altering the output in order to change a quality of the copy which is produced by said copying [See Col. 18, lines 5-30. Examiner asserts that if the user attempts to copy a document and they do not have the right to do so, the document would remain encrypted and would not be viewable].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

30. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

31. Claims 62, 71, 74, 80, 116, 117, 120, 124, 125, 152, and 157 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang (US 6,885,748) in view of Flavin et al. (US 6,219,788).

32. As per claim 62, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 1. Wang fails to teach trustworthiness credentials. Flavin is directed towards a method for trusted electronic content distribution that teaches gathering input from at least one source (content archive) [See Col. 7 lines 51-52]; producing trustworthiness credentials about the digital content's intended recipient environment based on the input [See Col. 7 lines 52-55]; evaluate the intended recipient environments trustworthiness credentials [See Col. 7 lines 25-27] determine a distribution policy according to the trustworthiness credentials evaluation [See Col. 7 lines 36-38] performing decisions about the distribution according to the policy [See Col. 7 lines 56-57]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

33. As per claim 71, Wang and Flavin are applied as stated in the rejection of claim 62. Flavin further teaches that the credentials comprise information gathered in the past (content archive) [See Col. 7 lines 36-41]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

34. As per claim 74, Wang and Flavin are applied as stated in the rejection of claim 62. Flavin further teaches that the credentials comprise of information about the environment into which the digital content is to be distributed [See Col. 7 line 25 - Col. 8 line 12]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

35. As per claim 80, Wang and Flavin are applied as stated in the rejection of claim 62. Flavin further teaches that the credentials comprise of reports from at least one trusted component (distribution log of watchdog) [See Col. 4 lines 36-42]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting

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distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

36. As per claim 116, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 109. Wang fails to teach a watchdog component. Flavin is directed towards a method for trusted electronic content distribution which teaches a watchdog component wherein said watchdog component is capable of monitoring other components of the relatively trusted environment [See Col. 4, lines 16-30]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

37. As per claim 117, Wang and Flavin are applied as stated in the rejection of claim 116. Flavin further teaches said monitoring comprises of authentication [See Col. 4 lines 32-43 and Col. 3 lines 59-65]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

38. As per claim 120, Wang and Flavin are applied as stated in the rejection of claim 117. Flavin further teaches said authentication comprises authentication of the code of the component [See Col. 5 lines 25-28]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

39. As per claim 124, Wang and Flavin are applied as stated in the rejection of claim 116. Flavin further teaches said monitoring comprises monitoring of the operation of said components [See Abstract and Col. 3 lines 36-41]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

40. As per claim 125, Wang and Flavin are applied as stated in the rejection of claim 124. Flavin further teaches said monitoring of the operation of said components comprise monitoring of used interfaces [See Col. 5 lines 28-33]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in

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the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

41. As per claim 152, Wang is applied as stated in the rejection of claim 109. Wang fails to teach a watchdog component. Flavin is directed towards a method for trusted electronic content distribution which teaches at least one of said components comprise a plurality of interfaces and functionality to monitor at least one of said interfaces [See Col. 5 lines 28-33 and Col. 4, lines 16-30]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

42. As per claim 157, Wang and Flavin are applied as stated in the rejection of claim 152. Flavin further teaches functionality to monitor at least one of said interfaces used by the underlying system [See Col. 5 lines 28-33 and Col. 4, lines 16-30]. Wang and Flavin are analogous art because they are both directed to methods for protecting distributed content. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to include the watchdog of Flavin in the system of Wang in order to monitor the trustworthiness of the distributor or user of the author's content and prevent unauthorized use [See Col. 2, lines 38-64].

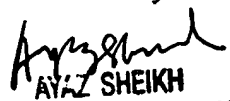
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael A. Cervone whose telephone number is 571-272-3712. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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